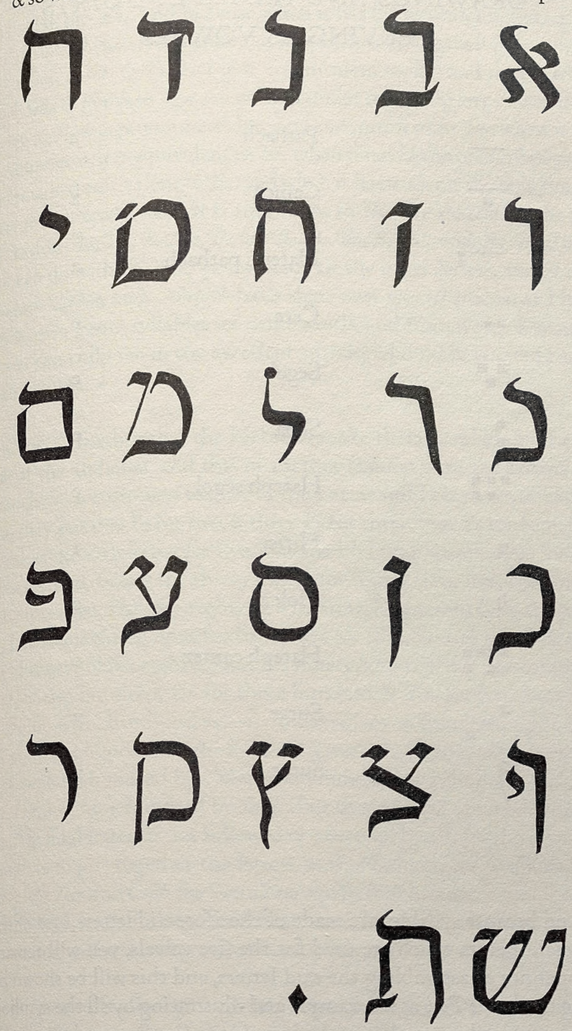
are four which serve for E: *Cere, Cegol, Seba* and *Hatheph segol.* There is only one for I, and that is *Hiric. Holem* and *Hatheph cames* stand for O, and the two *Surecs* for V, as you can see in the drawing following after the twenty-seven letters.

The Hebrews have in addition another kind of point, which is called *Dagues,* which is put in the middle of certain letters; & then the letters which have this point within them are sounded so full in pronunciation that it seems as if they were doubled; and when these letters are written without the point called *Dagues,* they are pronounced softly and thin. There is, too, another point, called *Raphe,* which is altogether similar to the vowel point called *Pathach,* and this *Raphe* is placed over the same letters in which *Dagues* can be placed. These letters in both cases are *Beth, Gimal, Daleth, Caph, Pe* and *Tau.* There are five other letters which do not take the said point *Dagues* within them, and these are *Aleph, He, Heth, Aain, Res;* nevertheless, this letter *Res* takes a point within it sometimes, and then has a fuller sound in pronunciation; and this point is not called *Dagues* but *Mapich,* as you can see in the grammar of the above-mentioned Chancellor of Castile, likewise in the grammar of Augustinus Justinianus, Bishop of Nebia, and very fully set forth in that which the very learned Reuclin wrote, to the marvellous advantage of earnest students.

& so with the rest. Gimal Beth Aleph